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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

February 21, 1919, Temperature 57.

Rainfall 0.00 inch.

Humidity 87.

February 21, 1918, Temperature 53

No. 17,395.

號二廿月二年九十五百九千壹英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1919.

未已次戰年八國民華中

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AND

THERMOS FOOD JARS

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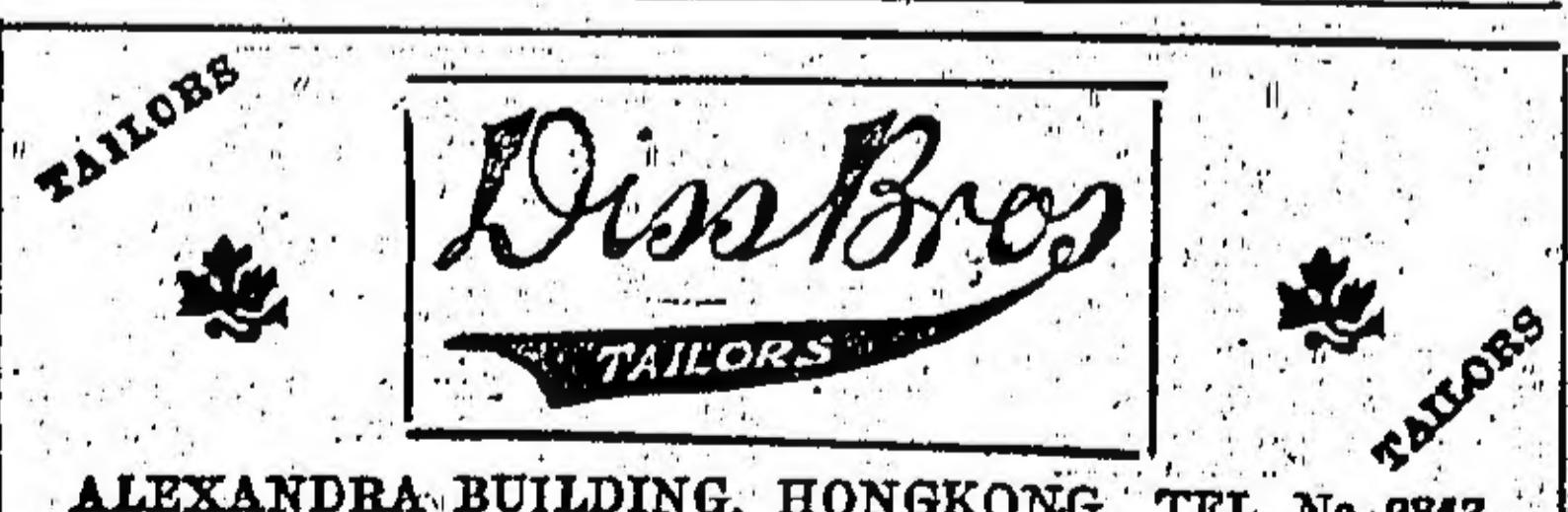
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WINE MERCHANTS.

TEL. No. 636.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

M. CLEMENCEAU.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Paris reports that M. Clemenceau passed an excellent night.

On the previous evening, M. Clemenceau was in excellent spirits, and sent a message to Lloyd George, thanking him for his telephonic inquiries, and saying he was getting on very well. Nevertheless the doctors say it is difficult to make a definite statement as to the effects of the wound for two or three days. It is impossible yet to use the X rays.

Mr. Lansing, one of the earliest visitors, said that M. Clemenceau's condition was such that important matters of the Paris Conference could be referred to him without the slightest delay. Moreover, the work of the conference is so well organised that it can continue almost uninterruptedly.

It is expected that the Council of Ten will meet as usual to-morrow, with M. Pichon or Mr. Balfour presiding.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 20.
Reuter learns that the following represents the present situation on the different Russian battle fronts. In North Russia the position at Murmansk and Archangel is unchanged. It is reported that the Bolsheviks are massing troops here, that their numbers have been more than doubled since the beginning of the year, but there are no signs of an ambitious offensive at present.

On the eastern front the Siberian army is extending its right wing northwards from Tcherdin to Ustremmansk, where there has been fighting. A Siberian counter-offensive further south continues satisfactorily. On the southern front General Denikin has gained an overwhelming victory, as was cabled earlier. The whole of the Stavropol province is now cleared of Bolsheviks who are holding their front with their left flank resting on the Caspian. General Denikin also occupied the valuable oil-wells at Grosny and is in touch with the advance-guard of General Thomson's forces at Petrovsk. The defeated Bolsheviks are in a most uncomfortable situation, owing to bad communications, and more important successes of the volunteer army are anticipated. The Don army has had extremely heavy fighting during the past week along the whole front from Tsaritsin to Mariopol, and it has to be admitted that the Bolsheviks generally had the best of it, chiefly owing to the demoralised state of the Cossacks. A counter-offensive by the left wing to the east of Bakumt, however, slowed down their advance, and resulted in the capture of a thousand prisoners and two guns, while a second Soviet division composed almost entirely of Chinese and Lettish troops was almost entirely destroyed.

BELATED "HAVAS"
MESSAGE.

London, Feb. 14.
(Delayed).

In many respects yesterday was the most fruitful day of the Peace Conference. Definite progress was made towards peace. The Supreme War Council concluded a debate on the new armistice conditions, adopting the view that the next armistice terms should form a definite part of the peace treaty. The attendance included Messrs Foch, Douglas Haig, Petain, Pershing, and Diaz. New armistice terms of a peremptory character, involving the destruction of militarism in Germany, were made. These are not presented as matter for negotiations, but as demands, to be complied with by a defeated nation. With reference to the future safety of France an important suggestion was made by Marshal Foch. On the Rhine should be no military establishment of any kind; the left bank of the Rhine should have no munition factories, no conscription, no store of arms. The French would like the League of Nations to maintain a permanent military general staff empowered with authority to call into instant action a great international military force for the frustration of any sudden German aggression.

The French liner "Goliath" after its return from London left Paris at 10 in the morning with 15 passengers, arriving at Brussels after midday.

The French liner "Touraine," of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, is on its way to New York, the first passenger liner leaving Havre since hostilities ceased.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

PARLIAMENT.

Replies to another question, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government possessed a list of the chief culprits in connection with the ill-treatment of British prisoners, but emphasised that action could only be taken in conjunction with the Allies.

LONDON, February 19th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert asked for the names of the Plenipotentiaries who are actually empowered to agree, on behalf of the United Kingdom, to the peace terms.

Mr. Bonar Law replied: The Premier, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Barnes, one representative of the Dominions, and myself.

PARIS CONFERENCE.

LONDON, February 19th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 18th, states that the Reparation Commission to-day received the evidence of Japan, the United States of America, Italy and France.

LONDON, February 19th.
A communiqué from Paris, dated February 19th, states that the inter-Allied sub-Commission on Ports, Waterways and Railways, met on February 18th and discussed two draft conventions on the internationalisation of rivers, submitted by British and French delegates.

The general principles embodied therein appeared acceptable to all the nations interested.

It was agreed that the revised draft would be drawn up by a drafting Committee consisting of delegates from the British Empire, France and Belgium.

LONDON, February 19th.
Mr. Lloyd George has received an urgent recall to Paris, and is leaving thither immediately, after addressing the Miners' Conference to-morrow.

MILITARY SCANDAL.

LONDON, February 19th.
The bearing of the Rutherford case was resumed to-day. Mrs. Rutherford's maid emphatically denied that she had ever seen anything suggesting improper intimacy between her mistress and Major Seton.

She also stated that, at her mistress' request, she removed a photograph of Major Seton from her mistress' room the day before Lieut.-Col. Rutherford came home, because Lieut.-Col. Rutherford would have burned any man's photograph he found in the house.

The hearing was adjourned.

U.S. ARMY.

WASHINGTON, February 19th.
The House of Representatives passed an Army Appropriation Bill of over a billion dollars, having previously eliminated the proviso of the Senate calling up a temporary standing army of \$40,000.

The Bill restricts voluntary enlistments in peace time to 175,000, enlistments being for "year only, without reserve." The Bill now returns to the Senate.

NEW BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, February 19th.
Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking in London, said: "We are recruiting a new army for two and three years' service, at a rate of over 1,000 daily. It is essential, in order to disarm Germany and secure reparation, which we are determined to get, to maintain a strong and well-disciplined army on the Rhine. There is no intention of sending a large British force to Russia. If Russia is to be saved, it must be by her own exertions."

LABOUR.

LONDON, February 19th.
The South Wales ballot continues to-day. A two-thirds majority is necessary for a strike.

Up to the present, the miners' ballot in South Wales has resulted as follows:—18,000 for a strike, and 2,800 against.

HOCKEY.

STAFF AND DEPTS. v. H.K.D.C.

These teams played a United Services League fixture yesterday at Happy Valley. The Staff had much the best of it in the early stages of the game, Pugh opening the scoring for them. Gallagher and Pugh worked well for the second goal for the Staff, the latter netting the ball. Before the interval, Wood scored the first goal for the Defence Corps. After changing ends the Defence Corps played up strongly, and Hodges registered the equaliser shortly after the resumption. The Staff had bad luck then losing a player injured, but before the final whistle they snatched a victory, Horrocks scoring the winning goal!

Result.—Staff and Depts. 3; H.K.D.C. 2.

DON'T COUGH.

IT is absurd to allow a cough to hang on and sap your vitality when Chamberlain's Cough Remedy will cure you.

You don't know where a persistent cough will land you. You can't afford to allow your throat and lungs to become diseased when it is such a simple thing to step into a chemist's shop and get a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For sale by all Chemists and Stoarmkeepers.

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.

TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.

21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

Have you seen the Wonderful
"DAVON"
SUPER TELESCOPES

Made in England, length only 13 inches, magnifier 36 diameters and gives wide objective; will focus sharply on objects a few feet or many miles away.

USED BY BRITISH OFFICERS AT THE FRONT.

Price, complete with two extra lenses, rubber eye-piece, tripod, leather carrying case, etc., etc., etc., \$75.00.

WE HAVE THEM READY FOR DEMONSTRATION.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.

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Telephone 2487.

FORTIFY YOURSELF
by taking
FLETCHER'S COMPOUND
GLYCEROPHOSPHATES.

The Ideal General Tonic.

OBtainable ONLY AT
THE PHARMACY

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SENNET FRERES,

(ALBERT WEILL, SUCCESSION),
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues. Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.

In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low prices.

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THE TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION,
LEADING STORES.

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Agents for:—ADMIRALTY CHARTS,
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,
High Class English Jewellery.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES,
VERMICELLI,
AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

All our Paste bear the "Rooter" label and are made from flour of the best quality containing a large percentage of Glutin. Starch and Glutin are the principal components of flour. Glutin is easier to digest and contains more protein than starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the world. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

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Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1124.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 1124.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable address: "HINGWAH."

BREEZY GARAGE.

Tel. No. 2493. 81 Des Voeux Road, Central.
THE CHANDLER, HUDSON & OAKLAND MOTOR CARS
ON HIRE and FOR SALE
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

We have just received a large Consignment of
CHILDREN'S SKUDDERS & CARS
Inspection Solicited. Price moderate.
Motor Car and Cycle Repairing is our SPECIALITY.

The 100%
Cross Expansion.
Packing.

Sold by:
GERIN, DREVARD & CO.
Telephone 114.

HOTELS AND CAFES.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
AND
GRILL ROOM
J. H. TAGGART
MANAGER

THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 Feet above Sea Level
15 Minutes from Landing Stage
Under the Management of
MRS. BLAIR.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
CENTRAL LOCATION

ALL ELECTRIC TRAMS Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting
A European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water Systems
throughout. Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA".
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

PALACE HOTEL

KOWLOON.
(Two minutes from Star Ferry).
Recently renovated and refurbished; electric light and fans throughout
and entirely under new management. Dining under the personal supervision
of the proprietor, Mr. Billard Roome. Terms moderate. Special terms to
families on application to
Telephone K. 3. Telegraphic Add: "PALACE".
J. H. OXBERRY, Proprietor.

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COUNTRY).

ICE HOUSE STREET.

Under American Management. Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes
walk from the Banks and Central District. 45 Bedrooms. Excellent Cuisine,
scrupulously clean. Moderate Terms. Monthly and Family Rates on
application to the Proprietress. Launches meet Passenger Boats.
Telegraphic Address: "CARLTON". MRS. F. E. CAMERON.

BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIORS & CATERERS
JOE CREAM PARLOUR.

TANG YUK, Dishes,

the best CHEF COOKED,
14, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Confectionery Items.

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G. BOUDREAU.

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"Embassy"

Virginia Cigarettes

Finest Quality

The kind of quality that not only pleases the smoker but gratifies an ideal of the manufacturers to produce the finest of Virginia Cigarettes.

Sold in tins of 50's 25 Cigarettes also packets of 10's

This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co. Ltd.

G. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR
Public Auctions

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, February 27, 1919, commencing at 11 a.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, (for account of the concerned) 320 cwt. Pan Head Rivets, 5" x 1" to 3" 620 cwt. Pan Head Rivets, 3" x 1" to 3" 690 cwt. Pan Head Rivets, 4" x 1" to 3" 4½ tons Round Mild Steel Bars, 3/16" x 16' 20' 5 tons Round Mild Steel Bars, 5/16" x 16' 20' Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

THURSDAY, February 27, 1919.
commencing at 2.30 p.m., at No. 5 Minden Villas, Kowloon

A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture,
Comprising:—

Cherrywood drawing room suite,
Chesterfield sofa & easy chairs, pile
carpets & rugs, pictures,
etc., etc., etc.

Teak sideboard, extension dining
table & chairs, dinner waggon, glass &
silverware, etc.

Double & single tank wardrobes with
mirrors, toilet tables, washstands, toilet
crockery, etc., etc., etc.

Pantry & Kitchen utensils.
Also

Electric light fittings, 2 ceiling fans
& 2 desk fans.

1 Chest Safe.

1 Hand Sewing Machine,
N. B. Most of the above furniture
made by Lane Crawford & Co.

On view from Wednesday, the 26th,
inst.

Catalogue will be issued.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Mortgagors to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock P.M. on MONDAY the 3rd March 1919 at his sales rooms Duddell Street Hongkong.

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong and registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Section B of Marine Lot No. 199 together with all meadow erections and buildings thereon now known as No. 298 Des Voeux Road West.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 999 years created therein by an Indenture of Crown Lease of Marine Lot 199.

The annual Crown Rent \$21.00.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:

MR. S. W. TSO,
Solicitor for the Mortgagors
or the undersigned

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Feb. 16, 1919.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale of
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY

situate at Victoria, Hongkong
and known as 38 Tung Man Street
To be sold by order of the Mortgagors

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THURSDAY, March 6, 1919,
at 3 p.m.

BY

MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,—
Auctioneer.

At his Sales Rooms in Duddell Street,
Victoria, Hongkong.

Particulars of the above mentioned
property.

All that piece or parcel of ground situated at Victoria, Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as Section C. of I. L. 1958 with the buildings thereon known as No. 38 Tung Man Street.

The property is held for the residue of the term of 999 years from the 26th day of June 1843 created therein by the Crown Lease of Inland Lot No. 193.

The area of the said piece or parcel of ground is 375 square feet or there abouts, and the proportion of the Crown Rent payable in respect thereof is \$1.90 per annum.

For further particulars of the property and Conditions of Sale apply to

MR. E. L. AGASSIZ,
Solicitor for the Vendor
21, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong.

or to
MR. GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer,
Duddell Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, February 21, 1919.

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Sole distributors of

MAXWELL CARS.

Automobiles for Hire
and for Sale
at reasonable Prices.

Phone 2500.
65 Des Voeux Road
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A. TACK & CO.,
26, Des Voeux Road Central.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

BUTCHERS MEATS:

Beef, Mutton, Lamb,
Rabbits, Hares.

Sausages,
Brown,
Pressed Beef.
Purity, Excellence.

WE HAVE

Just received
New supply of
WAR STAMPS

Many varieties
and values of
BRITISH COLONIES

ALSO
Catalogue and Album
for same.

GRACA & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
P.O. Box 520.
Hongkong.

PREVENT DISEASE

FLY REGGREGATING ON SUGAR.



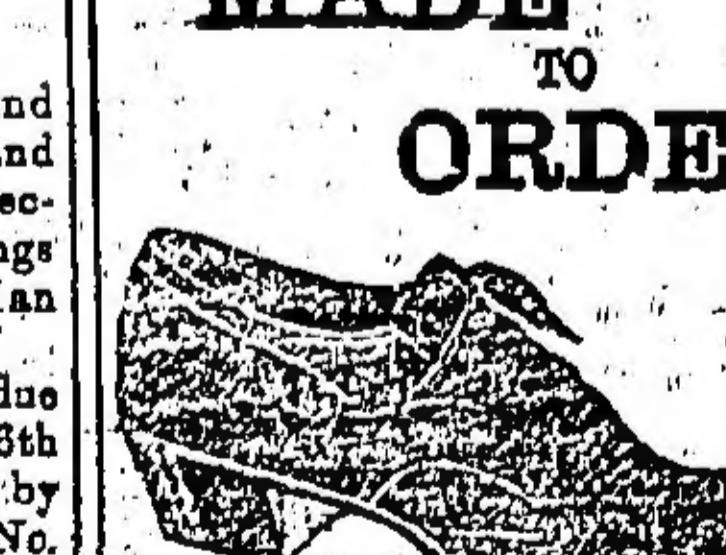
Supplies: FLIES, MOSQUITOS &
OTHER INSECT DISEASE CARRIERS.

COTTAGE & RAILWAYS \$1.30
On sale at Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co.,
Hongkong & Kowloon, Bakilly Co.,
Hongkong, and leading stores.

FRANK SMITH & CO.,
Sole Agents.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE
TO
ORDER

CHERRY & CO.,
PEDDER STREET,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel,
Telephone No. 401.

Hongkong, March 20, 1919.

BRIDGE SCORERS.

15 Blocks of 50 SHEETS.
30 cents each.

Fair for One Dollar.

Obtainable at
The CHINA MAIL LTD.
5 Wyndham Street.

SCOTLAND'S SAVINGS.

Scotland has about 4,000 War Savings Associations, and in 12 months the number of certificates bought averaged £2 17s. per head of the whole population.

Reports from 26 of the largest towns show that sales of War Bonds to the end of November 1917 were £9,761,376, while the return up to the end of June 1918 from the same towns were £4,342,286. A five weeks' Bank Campaign has since brought in £28,161,160.

HYMN JOKES.

A word on hymn-jokes: In a homely chit on favourite hymns, the son and heir said he liked that one best where the little Jew boy stole the old gentleman's watch! The hymn-index was useless here, and the referee took some searching for. Here it is, familiar to all:

The old man meek and mild,
The priest of Israel, sleep,
His watch in the Temple child,
The little Levite, kept.

HELUM.

That is a funny story from America of the discovery of a "wonderful gas called helium," non-inflammable and lighter than hydrogen, which it is to supersede for use in airships. Helium is not lighter than hydrogen; in a matter of fact, it is four times heavier. Neither is it new, in the sense of being discovered.

It was spectroscopically discovered in the sun by Janzen and Lockyer 50 years ago, and proved to exist also on the earth by the late Sir William Ramsay in 1895. Ten years later Professor Onnes, at Leyden University, succeeded in liquefying this incombustible gas by forcing it down the heat gradient to the frigid temperature of minus 238deg. C. or 48deg. of frost on Fahrenheit's scale—its "boiling point."

LORD RAGLAN.

In Lord Raglan's long rule over the Isle of Man there have been one or two exciting interludes. The war, with its increased food taxes, fanned the flames of smothered resentment against the absentees governor, when he too, two years ago, at nine months' holiday—had the promulgation of the laws on Twynholm Hill—the rebels demonstrated.

Badges were worn by many in the crowd, proclaiming that "Raglan Must Go!" (R. M. G.); and an old woman, like another Jenny Geddes, threw part of the soil of Man at its Governor. But Lord Raglan behaved with simple dignity, even when an address was presented to him politely demanding his resignation. He has gone, but there are said to be a good many of his admirers in the island who wish he hadn't.

MINERS RETURNING FROM THE ARMY.

A Home paper says: Coal-miners are returning from the Army in a constant stream. Up to the present about 75,000 have returned, of whom it is estimated 7,500 are Scottish miners.

The rate of discharge at the moment is about 5,000 per day, so that there is every prospect of the first 100,000 being released before the end of the year. Machinery has been set up to enable men speedily to obtain work. Men should report for duty at the pit at which they were employed prior to joining the forces.

FAMILY OF FIGHTERS.

The old man meek and mild,
The priest of Israel, sleep,
His watch in the Temple child,
The little Levite, kept.

WHO DID IT?

The ex-Crown Prince, in what may be called, the advance proof of his defence for his trial, seems to have omitted only one thing. He has not told us who did initiate the war policy. He is certain that it was not himself; he is nearly as certain that it was not his father. It certainly was not Ludendorff, who had not emerged into importance in 1914. As certainly, it was not Hindenburg, who was tranquilly drinking his beer in his North German cafe, and growing over the Kaiser's ideas of manoeuvres strategy. Both



Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce, Brokers and
Commission Agents

PROPRIETORS
Te-Kwa-Wan Coal Storage.

Codes and
Bentley's
A. & A. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic address,
"MINION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
THURSDAY,
February 27, 1919, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8,
Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD LINENS,
DRAWN WORK, & EMBROIDERIES,
Comprising:-

HOUSEHOLD LINENS—Single and
Double Plain and Semistitched Sheets,
Pillow Cases, Double White Satin Quilts,
Linen Damask Serviettes, Glass Ware,
Bath Towels, Face Towels, &c., &c.

DRAWN WORK—Bedspreads, Pillow
Cases, Tray Cloths &c. &c.

EMBROIDERIES—Bedspreads, Table
Covers, Tea Cloths, Runners 18 by 34 in.
A few lots of Attache Cases and
Bellow Valises.

(All new goods and small lots to suit
purchasers).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned.)

ON
THURSDAY,
February 27, 1919, commencing
at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms,
No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of
Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, BRASS AND BRASS,
MOUNTED DOUBLES AND TWIN
BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS,
&c., &c.,
Comprising:-

Two Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs
(new), Folding Card and Occasional
Tables, One Upholstered Suite, Bedroom
Furniture, comprising Teakwood Twin
Bedsteads, large and small Wardrobes,
Dressing Tables, Washstands, &c.,
(tumed Teakwood), Sideboards, Dinner
Wagons, Extension Dining Tables
and Chairs, &c., Dinner Services,
Crockery, and good Glass Ware,
Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, &c.,
Bath Room Utensils, Electro-Plated
Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screens, a quantity of
Blackwood Furniture, including 1 large
Blackwood Screen Blue and white Panels,
Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, Pictures,
Tennis Posts and Net, Several
Carpets new and second-hand.

Also

Treadle Sewing Machine (nearly
new), by Wilcox & Gibbs with all
accessories, 1 Piano by Ernest Kaps
Dresden in very good condition and one
"Reliance" Typewriter (new)

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, Feb. 19, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
FRIDAY,
February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2 Humphreys Building,
Kowloon.

The SUNDAY

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained,
including:-

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-
chairs (English made), a few pieces of
Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,
Toilet Table, Washstand,

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
FRIDAY,
February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.,
at No. 2 Humphreys Building,
Kowloon.

The SUNDAY

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**
&c., &c., &c.,
therein contained,
including:-

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-
chairs (English made), a few pieces of
Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,
Toilet Table, Washstand,

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers
Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

WINGARNS
THE WORK OF LIFE

G. R. C. R.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE HON. THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC WORKS to sell by Public Auction,

at the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Coy's Promises,

War Department Material,

As follows:-

250 Kails, weight about 53 tons,

SCRAP IRON comprising

Angle, Round, Flat, Sheet Iron,

&c., about 140 tons.

Date of Sale will be published later.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers to the Government,

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street.

One complete set Engines and Boiler in good working order,

DESCRIPTION:

Set of Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 24 stroke.

Boiler, 12 x 104, working pressure 120 lbs. on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Shafts and Propeller and all piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engines and Boiler.

Also

Anchors and Chains, Wooden Mast, And

2 Navigating Compasses.

At present stored at Kwong Tung Cheong & shipyard.

Inspecting orders and further particulars may be had from the undersigned.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

February 21, 1919.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

One Upright cottage Piano

especially made for the climate by Francis Bacon, New York,

(Practically new).

One Boudoir Grand Piano by Collard & Collard in good condition.

Particulars from the undersigned.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, Feb. 5, 1919.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Co's Steamer

"HECTOR,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will

be discharged into Hol' Wharf, Kowloon,

where it will be ready for delivery

The Cargo will be ready for delivery

from Godown on and after February 21.

Optional cargo will be landed unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged

goods are to be left in the Godowns,

where they will be examined on any

Tuesdays & Fridays between the hours of

10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free

storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the

Goods have left the steamer's Godown

and all Goods remaining undelivered

after Feb. 28, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must

be presented to the undersigned on or

before March 14, or they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Hongkong, Feb. 21, 1919.

(For Account of the Concerned),

ON

FRIDAY,

February 28, 1919, at 11 a.m.,

at No. 2 Humphreys Building,

Kowloon.

The SUNDAY

**VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,**

&c., &c., &c.,

therein contained,

including:-

Large Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-

chairs (English made), a few pieces of

Blackwood Furniture, etc.

Large Brass Bedstead, Wardrobes,

Toilet Table, Washstand,

Electric Fittings and Sunblinds.

On view day of sale.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, February 18, 1919.

NOTICES.

RACE HOLIDAYS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of EXCHANGE BUSINESS on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th, 25th and 26th instant at 11.45 A.M.

Hongkong, February 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

RACE MEETING, 1919.

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday (Off-Day), February 24, 25, 26 and March 1.

TICKETS of ADMISSION to the GRAND STAND and ENCLOSURE may be obtained from Messrs. KELLY and WALSH, Licensed at the Gate. Price \$10. for the Meeting (excluding the Off-Day, \$5.).

No one admitted without a Ticket, to be shown to the Ticket Inspector at the Gate.

T. F. HOUGH,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, Feb. 20, 1919.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

PASSES for Servants will be issued on application to the Undersigned on SATURDAY, the 23rd February.

SPEY ROYAL

SCOTCH WHISKY.

10 Years Old.

SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Telephone 116.



FURNISHING DEPT.

- Tapestries
- Velvets
- Serges
- Curtains
- Printed Fabrics
- Cretonnes
- Table Covers
- Bedspreads
- Down Quilts
- Blankets
- Linens

SAMPLES WILLINGLY.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, Feb. 22, 1919.

WHAT IS A FREE PRESS?

A good deal of nonsense is talked by a certain sort of journalist, the sort that likes to think the Press is the "Fourth Estate," and that journalism is one of the learned professions. One would think to hear them that the Press is an end of itself, instead of a mere instrument of the people. It was no compliment, really, to call it the "Fourth Estate." It is easily in these days, when it fulfils its function of mouth-piece for the people, the First Estate of the Realm, since the people, by common consent, is supreme. Many old-fashioned journalists still think their job is to lead and teach the people, but the time and the condition for that long since passed.

The "freedom of the press" is not an entity either in law or fact. The thing that is established is the freedom of the people. The people is free to gag its press, or to ignore its press, when it feels that way; and, roughly, that is how the thing works out. The press is only partly free. This is not an allusion to the war censorship, under which it was not free at all; nor to the Law, which in order to prevent licence greatly restricts its activity. It is an allusion to public approval, without which it must fall.

There was a time not far distant, for example, when the public was more ignorant, more bigoted and superstitious, and by consequence more intolerant than it is now. Laws were passed which made "blasphemous" writings, which attacked the popular "kultur" liable to very serious penalties. No matter who made them, there is no denying that they had the people behind them. In later times, these old laws have occasionally been used by vindictive or narrow-minded officials here and there to penalize newspapers, although the people is no longer in sympathy with such asinine opinions. As for the War Censorship, it is of no use complaining, except at its inexcusable and unconstitutional continuance. To suppress really objectionable matter, really dangerous to a country at war (say 10 per

cent), 90 per cent of the censor newspaper which offended in that way, even if the authorities overlooked it. The modern public does not concern itself to defend its faithful mouthpiece when it gets into trouble occasionally for saying what everybody thinks. It is content to use it, without concerning itself too much to preserve it. An American lawyer, defending a paper which had offended a high official, referred to this greater freedom of theological expression in the Press, and got off this shrewd point: "There is heresy in law as well as in religion, and both have changed very much; and we well know that it is not two centuries ago that a man would have been burned as a heretic for owning such opinions in matters of religion as are publicly written and printed to-day. They were fallible men, it seems, and we take the liberty, not only to differ from them in religious opinion, but to condemn them and their opinions too; and I must presume that in taking these freedoms in speaking and thinking about matters of faith and religion we are in the right; for though it is said there are very great liberties of this kind taken in New York, yet I have heard of no information preferred by Mr. Attorney for any offenses of this sort. From which, I think it pretty clear that in New York a man may make very free with his God, but he must take special care of what he says of his Governor."

Theoretically, the Press is free to print what the majority of the people are thinking; but it is still held in terror by those old laws, which any irresponsible official, to serve his personal rancour, can bring to bear. "Blasphemous libel," "seditious libel," and "obscene libel" have been used more than once by bad men to muzzle good men. It is only when the people is made to see that its own right of free speech and opinion is threatened by such attacks on the Press that it bestirs itself, as the people in Rangoon did about seven years ago, and as it has more than once done in England.

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HONGKONG RACES.

TRAINING NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The crowd at the Race Course this morning was the largest which has assembled so far to witness the morning gallops. Owing to the rain the course was heavy and the times of the gallops, which were all on the inside course, were consequently affected. There was a large number of ladies present and H.E. the Officer Administering the Government was an interested spectator and was accompanied by Sir William Rees Davies and Mr. Justice Melbourne. Below are the times taken:—

OLD PONIES.

Salamander, three quarters of a mile. 30; 1.15.1; 1.18.

Sauftbox, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32; 1.15.2.

Black Jack, three quarters of a mile. 30; 1.12; 1.43.2.

Dun Duke, three quarters of a mile. 31.1; 1.0; 1.42.

Fairylight and Daintylight, one mile, last three quarters. 35.8; 1.15.2; 1.46.8. Fairylight first.

Standard Dahlia, one mile and a quarter. —; —; 1.11.1; 1.47; 2.17.3.

Upwood Park, one mile. 38.1; 1.17; 1.55.1; 2.23.

Grey Goose, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.0; 2; 1.30.3.

Black Cat, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11.1; 1.43.

Attraction Dahlia, one mile, last three quarters. 35.4; 1.9.4; 1.42.1.

Vivat, three quarters of a mile. 34; 1.06.4; 1.38.3.

Triumph, one mile. 36.3; 1.14.1; 1.50; 2.19.1.

Sandy, three quarters of a mile, last quarter. 31.2.

Night Hawk, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.16; 1.47.

Spotted Sand, one mile. 34.2; 1.12; 1.47.4; 2.18.2.

Tytam Chief, three quarters of a mile. 39; 1.4.2; 1.46.2.

Coronet Dahlia, half a mile. 31.3; 1.06.

Naumes Cat, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.11.2; 1.54.2.

Bend Or, three quarters of a mile. 38.2; 1.11.2; 1.54.2.

Swallow, three quarters of a mile. 41.4; 1.15.4; 1.49.1.

Thames Dahlia, one mile. 35.8; 1.12.1; 1.46; 2.19.4.

Excelsior, half a mile. 34.2; 1.52.

Beach Sand, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.12.3; 1.47.2.

Sea Sand, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.12.3; 1.45.2.

Swallow, three quarters of a mile. 41.4; 1.15.4; 1.49.1.

Thames Dahlia, one mile. 35.8; 1.12.1; 1.46; 2.19.4.

Tutankhamun, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11.1; 1.43.

King John, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32.8; 1.35.

Joined by King Jeff, just three furlongs.

Firefly, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11; 1.44.2.

Gaffy, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.11; 1.43.2.

Jeyhoun, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 38; 1.10.

Gris-Gris, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32; 1.5.2.

Turnboine, three quarters of a mile. 33.2; 1.10.2; 1.43.

Rheostat, three quarters of a mile. 33.2; 1.10.2; 1.44.1.

Fairdoone, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 32.2; 1.9.

Variety, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 33.2; 1.7.4.

Dalesman, three quarters of a mile. 30.4; 1.14.4; 1.47.2.

Stiggins, three quarters of a mile. 1.48.2.

Brighty, three quarters of a mile. 1.50.3.

Victory Star, three quarters of a mile. 39; 1.18.2; 1.48.4.

Cornhill, one mile. 37.1; 1.17; 1.53; 2.24.

Moonlight and Starlight, three quarters of a mile. 33.4; 1.7.2; 1.40.

Starlight first.

Burst Length, three quarters of a mile. 38; 1.12; 1.44.

Bannock, three quarters of a mile. 38; 1.12; 1.44.

Turf King, three quarters of a mile. 37; 1.12; 1.44.4.

DEBRY PONIES.

Grey Mouse, one mile. 38.4; 1.18; 1.48; 2.19.

Mountain King, one mile. 34; 1.0.4; 1.44.4; 2.18.

Clare, half a mile. 33; 1.4.

Valley King, three quarters of a mile. 35; 1.7.4; 1.83.8.

Footlight, three quarters of a mile. 38.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Firelight, three quarters of a mile. 38.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Wisdom, three quarters of a mile. 35.4; 1.11; 1.42.2.

Pink Eye, three quarters of a mile. 38.1; 1.14.2; 1.44.8.

Weihai Chief, three quarters of a mile, last half mile. 34; 1.9.2.

Valley King, three quarters of a mile. 35; 1.7.4; 1.83.8.

Footlight, three quarters of a mile. 38.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Firelight, three quarters of a mile. 38.4; 1.11.1; 1.42.1.

Wisdom, three quarters of a mile. 35.4; 1.11; 1.42.2.

Albion Dahlia, one mile. 38.1; 1.14.2; 1.44.8.

The China Journal.

ESTABLISHED 1845

EXTRA

No. 17,395.

號二廿月二年九月九日登英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY, 22, 1919.

未己亥年正月廿二日

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK MEETING.

The ordinary annual meeting of this bank was held at noon to-day, the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycroft presiding. There were present Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay, E. V. D. Parr, J. A. Plummer, D. Landale, A. H. Compton (Directors), N. J. Stabb (Chief Manager), and the following shareholders:—Sir Ellis Radocic, Messrs. A. O. Lang, R. F. Thursfield, R. A. Thibaut, H. M. H. Nemazee, E. M. Raymond, Hon. Wing, D. Macdonald, Arthur W. Smith, D. K. Moss, C. W. Bewick, D. S. Fawcett, R. M. de Journe, K. D. Gazdar, R. H. Kotewall, Ross Thompson, Rev. Father Robert, J. E. Joseph, J. H. N. Mody, Sydney Michael, E. J. Chapman, C. A. da Boza, S. M. Chong, M. W. Lo, T. F. Hough, G. H. Potts, J. H. Taggart, H. W. Wrightson, R. Swain, J. K. Tweed, H. A. McIntyre, G. Towns, Fung Kong Lin, Ho Kwong, Ho Leung, Lo Cheung Ip, Lo Ma Hing, A. Shelton Hooper, C. D. Wilkinson, F. K. Kwok, G. C. Moxon, A. Dennison, P. V. Etchells, A. Paine, J. O. Sheppard, A. L. Siré, W. E. Robert, O. I. Ellis, J. M. de C. Basto, A. P. Samy, S. G. Newall, Chau Shiu Ki, D. J. Lewis, W. G. Humphreys, A. Beattie, Chan Shui Ming, Tung Shiu Ngong, Chung Teng, P. M. N. da Silva, A. H. Skelton, G. D. Dunby, A. E. Griffin, G. W. Barton, Lee Coon, and O. H. Miller.

The Chief Manager (Mr. N. J. Stabb), having read the notice convening the meeting of the Chairman said:—Gentlemen—I count myself fortunate in the privilege of addressing you in the year of victory. On the 11th November, 1918, an armistice was signed on terms which ensure the acceptance of peace, and prevent, as far as human provision can, the recurrence of hostilities. The object for which Great Britain and her Allies entered the war has been attained. A great fear has been lifted from the earth, and if we cannot grasp the full import and significance of the change, it would indeed be strange, if men's minds were not stirred and their hearts quickened by the recollection of the great price at which this freedom has been purchased. Of those who joined H.M. Forces from the staff of the Bank, thirty-six have made the supreme sacrifice, while many others, I fear, may have been too seriously wounded or undermined in health, to permit of their undertaking work abroad. To the relatives and friends of those we mourn, I take this opportunity of tendering our deepest sympathy. Before proceeding with the business of the Meeting, I have also to refer with great regret to the loss we have sustained by the death of Mr. J. R. M. Smith, our late Chief Manager, whom occurred at home in August last. Mr. Smith joined the Eastern Staff from London in 1892, and after occupying many important posts in the Bank, was appointed Chief Manager in 1902. He conducted the affairs of the Bank with marked ability and success until his retirement at the end of 1910, and from then until the time of his death continued to render valuable assistance in London as a member of the London Consulting Committee of the Bank, where his great experience and sound judgment were freely placed at the disposal of the Management. By his death the Bank loses a very able counsellor, and, like his predecessor, the late Sir Thomas Jackson, his name will occupy a very prominent place in the history of the Bank, whose welfare and best interests he had ever at heart. He shunned publicity and public thanks, but those who knew him best will remember many instances of unostentatious kindness and generosity. He had the affection of many and the respect of all. As usual I propose to take the Report and Statement of Accounts, which have been in your hands for some days, as read. The result of the year's working, including \$3,223,283.18 brought forward from 1917, shows a net profit of \$0,320,420.92. The interim dividend, paid in August last, of \$258,000 at exchange 8/3.1/4 absorbed \$1,577,579.82; after deducting that amount, and \$80,000 recompensation to Directors, there remains a balance of \$8,212,841.80 to be dealt with, which, as you have seen from the Accounts, your Directors recommend shall be appropriated as follows:—A final dividend of £2.5.0. plus a bonus of £1.10.0 per share (subject to deduction of income tax) payable at the rate of 3/4 1/4. Transfer to Silver Reserve Fund, £1,500,000. Write off Bank Premises Account, £750,000; and carry forward to the current year, \$3,279,011.48. It is proposed to increase the final dividend by 2/10, £2.5.0. and write the bonus 10% higher at £1.10., bringing the total

distribution to shareholders up to £5.13/- per share, or £708,000 against £688,000 for the previous year. Although the Sterling amount distributed is considerably larger this time, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher level of exchange, is less than a year ago, I trust, Gentlemen, the proposed division of profits will meet with your approval. Your Directors are of opinion, and feel certain it will be endorsed by all shareholders, that it is wise to follow a conservative policy in these days. Speaking for myself, whilst I am far from taking a pessimistic view of the trade outlook, it must be admitted that the future is very uncertain, and may contain many unforeseen difficulties which make it advisable to strengthen our position as much as possible, consequently the addition of \$1,500,000 to the Silver Reserve Fund will, without doubt, commend itself to you. Full provision has been made for all known contingencies, but we are still without any information whatever as to the state of affairs in our late Hamburg Office, no doubt the situation there will be disclosed during the current year. The \$71,1/2 lacs to be written off Bank Premises a/c is slightly in excess of the amount spent during the year, but future outlays for Banks' Premises will be considerable and the account will require appropriations for some time to come. Plans are being prepared for rebuilding our Shanghai Premises and an extension to our office here is under consideration, besides which rebuilding and/or extension will be necessary at other places in the near future, necessitating the expenditure of considerable sums. A bonus of 20 per cent. on salaries for the year has again been voted to the Staff, and I am sure this action of your Directors will receive the hearty support it deserves. As regards the Balance sheet, I do not think there are many changes in the figures of sufficient interest to justify my taking up your time in making comparisons. The total Assets and Liabilities in round figures amount to \$432 millions, against \$419 millions the previous year, and with the exception of Cash and "Bullion in hand and in transit" on the one side, and Bills Payable on the other, the totals under the different headings show increased figures. We have discontinued the separate items for our holdings of the Indian Government Loan and all our investments now appear under one heading. Although our holdings of British War Loans have been increased, the dollar equivalent, owing to the higher rate of exchange, is not much larger than that of last year. The amount of Bills rediscounted, viz., \$5,475,000, is much smaller than for sometime past; this was due to monetary conditions at home making it more suitable to carry, in preference to rediscounting, a larger proportion of Bills than usual. In October a Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Vladivostock, and your Directors consider that, in time, it will prove valuable addition to our list of agencies. It has already been of considerable assistance in financing the various Government's requirements there. The outstanding feature of the year in the London money market has been the low level at which money rates have been artificially maintained for the purposes of war. For the first time in Banking history a discrimination has been made between foreign and domestic money. In order to prevent their withdrawal it was agreed with the Bank of England to allow 4 per cent. on foreign balances held in the Country, and this rate has been maintained throughout the year. As regards domestic money, the Bank of England, on the 2nd January, 1918, reduced the maximum rate of interest on bank balances from 4 per cent. to 8 per cent., and, on the 14th February, the rate was further reduced to 3 per cent. To eliminate competition with Treasury Bills, which were being offered at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent., it was arranged that banks generally should not offer more than 8 per cent. for deposits of any kind, long or short. The peculiar circumstances of the Eastern banks, with their large holdings of long term deposits, was recognised by the concession that current deposits might be renewed at existing rates for periods of not less than one year. The result of these arrangements has been a saving to the Government of about 1½ per cent. on their borrowings from the market as compared with the previous year. Reverses and successes on the field of battle have had very little effect upon the rates for money and discount. Under the influence of Government control the London market has become a great automatic money machine in which the personal equation of the individual banker or financier counts for very little. It remains to be seen how far and how soon it may be possible, once these irksome restrictions are removed, to restore the old free conditions which prevailed before the war and made London the financial

centre of the world. The interim report of the Committee on Currency and Foreign Exchanges recently published, is a warning against any speculation based on cheap money in the near future. The remarkable series of amalgamations arranged between the leading English Joint Stock banks have naturally excited a good deal of controversy. As usual in such cases there is much to be said on both sides, and since any further amalgamation is subject to governmental sanction, it would be unnecessary for me to refer to the question at all were it not that, as you are aware, all of these amalgamations have not been confined to the English Joint Stock banks; in some cases they have involved the transfer to the Joint Stock bank of the control of British banks trading abroad. Without going into the pros and cons of this new development of banking, I should like to say that your Directors are firmly of opinion that the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank should maintain perfect freedom and in no way barter its liberty of action, or merge its identity in that of a partner. We believe that all the advantages claimed for amalgamations can be secured, without any sacrifice of our independence, by friendly alliances or working arrangements with banks operating in other spheres than ours, and to this policy it is our intention to adhere. The price of silver has ruled high during the past twelve months, but the fluctuations have been less violent than in the two previous years. The highest and lowest quotations were 49d. and 42d. respectively, as compared with 53d. and 33.11/16d. in 1917. During the first three months the price did not go above 48d. and varied between that and 43d., but in April a bill, known later as the "Pittman Act," was introduced in the Senate at Washington, providing for the melting into bullion of 250 million, subsequently increased to 350 million, of the silver dollars in the Treasury originally coined from the 429 million ounces of silver purchased under the "Bland Act" of 1878 and the "Sherman Act" of 1890. The Treasury is under obligation to purchase at the price of a dollar an ounce an amount of silver equivalent to that of the silver dollars sold under the "Pittman Act," but there is no stipulation as to time. In anticipation of the passing of this Bill, the London quotation rose rather rapidly from 45d. on the 10th April to 49d. on the 24th, and eventually, on the passing of the Bill, the New York quotation advanced to a dollar an ounce. From then onwards, the market has been characterised by long spells of unchanged quotations; from the 13th May till the 2nd July 48d. was the quotation; from the 2nd July till the 21st August 48.18/10; from the 21st August till the 12th November 49d.; from the 12th November till the 6th December 48d.; from the 6th December till 1st February 48.7/10; and from the 11th February the price was 47d. until the 20th February when it declined to the present quotation of 47d.; the last six quotations being the maximum price sanctioned by the British Treasury during these periods. The decline in price since 12th November was due to lower insurance and freight rates on making it more suitable to carry, in preference to rediscounting, a larger proportion of Bills than usual. In October a Branch Office of the Bank was opened at Vladivostock, and your Directors consider that, in time, it will prove valuable addition to our list of agencies. 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To eliminate competition with Treasury Bills, which were being offered at the reduced rate of 3½ per cent., it was arranged that banks generally should not offer more than 8 per cent. for deposits of any kind, long or short. The peculiar circumstances of the Eastern banks, with their large holdings of long term deposits, was recognised by the concession that current deposits might be renewed at existing rates for periods of not less than one year. The result of these arrangements has been a saving to the Government of about 1½ per cent. on their borrowings from the market as compared with the previous year. Reverses and successes on the field of battle have had very little effect upon the rates for money and discount. Under the influence of Government control the London market has become a great automatic money machine in which the personal equation of the individual banker or financier counts for very little. It remains to be seen how far and how soon it may be possible, once these irksome restrictions are removed, to restore the old free conditions which prevailed before the war and made London the financial

modities adjust themselves in time to any rate. Notwithstanding the legislation of the last fifty years, silver is still a power in the world, and has to be reckoned with. But it is in no sense the rival of gold. On the contrary, it is a most friendly associate and shares with gold in no inconsiderable degree the burden of carrying the commerce of the world. If by legislation silver were entirely discredited as a medium of exchange in the present silver-bearing countries, the whole burden would be thrown on gold. The volume of the metallic medium of exchange in the world would be diminished, and prices in terms of gold must fall still round. This would be particularly undesirable at the present moment when the gold supply shows signs of slackening, and when, as we hope, the introduction of objectionable monopolies of sale under the auspices of the Canton Military Government. In the adjoining areas of Fukien control is at the moment rendered impossible owing to the prevailing disorder and to the actions of the Yunnanese troops, but the revenue derived from these areas has in any case been comparatively small. Owing to the high exchange and the surplus collections by the Maritime Customs, the Salt Revenue has only been called upon to pay about 4 million dollars during the year in respect of the obligations charged upon it. On the other hand, nearly 2 3/4 million dollars were refunded to the Salt Revenue by the Customs in respect of payments made for the Boxer Indemnity in 1916. In November last Sir Richard Dane retired from the post of Associate Chief Inspector of Salt Revenue and was succeeded by Sir Reginald Gainble, late of the Indian Civil Service; the administration which Sir Richard Dane built up during 5 years of laborious work has already created a new demand for silver, and as these regions became settled the demand is bound to continue. With security, the production of foodstuffs and raw materials will rapidly increase, trade will expand and money in the shape of silver will be required to carry it. The same may be said of other large parts of Africa. Here in China when the political turmoil is over and railway construction can be resumed, and when exports long held up are again free to flow, it is certain that the balance of trade will call for considerable imports of silver. In Shanghai and the North there is likely to be a serious shortage of currency unless fresh and substantial supplies of silver are forthcoming from America and it is to be hoped that China's needs in this respect will receive the sympathetic consideration of the American and British Governments. In view of the important supplies of necessary products which all Governments draw from China, and of the considerable disbursements some of them have still to make on account of the Chinese labour imported into Europe for service in the War zones, we can reasonably expect that the relatively moderate supplies of silver which are forthcoming from the Chinese Government in other much-needed directions. The figures of the Customs and Salt Revenue collections for the year 1918, although they show some falling-off in the case of the former, cannot on the whole, be considered satisfactory, especially when taken in conjunction with the high level of exchange. But it must be frankly confessed that a review of the past 12 months reveals a very serious deterioration in China's general financial position, the reason for which is not far to seek. The exactions of a futile Civil war which was to be kept up chiefly for the benefit of rascious and despotic Tchumis, and the maintenance of a huge army which it is unable to control and has not the means to disband, have imposed upon the Central Government a monthly burden of something like twelve or fifteen million dollars, to meet which practically the only resources available (for the provincial revenues are all impounded by the Tchumis) is the monthly release of Salt Revenue averaging from four to five million dollars. The result has been what was to be expected; the deficiency is a record and shows an increase of Haikwan Taels 473,000 over the revenue collected at that port in 1917. After all foreign obligations secured upon the Customs Revenue had been fully met, a balance remained at the end of the year of Shai Taels 8,600,000, which was released to the Chinese Government on the 25th of January last, the funds being assigned, amongst other purposes, to the payment of the Central Government a monthly sum of something like twelve or fifteen million dollars, to meet which practically the only resources available (for the provincial revenues are all impounded by the Tchumis) is the monthly release of Salt Revenue averaging from four to five million dollars. The result has been what was to be expected; the deficiency could only be met by borrowing, and for the past twelve months or more China has steadily borrowed from the only source open to her, and on terms corresponding to the extremity of her need. Such a policy, if continued, can clearly lead to only one result, and in China's own interest it is satisfactory to note the recent announcement of the Japanese Government that further advances to China will be subjected to strict scrutiny and confined to approved industrial objects. But the stoppage of improper remedies alone will not remove the cause of the disease; and, until China is relieved from this military tyranny which was brought about by a depletion of the staff, and which had been carried out under the most arduous conditions. He further wished to emphasize all that their chairman had said about the late Mr. J. R. M. Smith, their late manager, whose loss was deplored by all. He referred to the Report and Statement of Accounts, if you have any questions to put, I shall be pleased to answer them.

Mr. Ross Thompson said he associated himself in all that their Chairman had said in memory of those members of the staff who had made the supreme sacrifice whilst serving with his majesty's forces in the War. In this connection he was merely voicing the feelings of the shareholders and with all sense of reverence for those men (Applause). He was given to understand that the number of those other members who had served in the same way and who had passed through the ordeal unscathed were now on their way to resume their places in China. Their coming would relieve the great strain of work which was brought about by a depletion of the staff, and which had been carried out under the most arduous conditions. He further wished to emphasize all that their chairman had said about the late Mr. J. R. M. Smith, their late manager, whose loss was deplored by all. He referred to the Report and Statement of Accounts and said he was sure they gave great satisfaction to all the shareholders. Concluding, he said he had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

Mr. T. F. Hough proposed that the appointment of Mr. J. A. Plummer as a Director be confirmed and that the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holycroft, Mr. C. S. Gubbay and E. V. D. Parr be re-elected Directors. This proposal was seconded by Mr. C. W. Bewick and was unanimously agreed to.

Messrs. F. Matland and E. A. M. Williams were re-elected auditors for the year on the proposal of Mr. A. Eastgate, seconded by Mr. A. O. Lang.

The meeting concluded with the announcement by the Chairman that Dividend Warrants could be had on application.

APPOINTMENTS.

FAR EASTERN CABLES.

[By COURTESY OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS]

CHINESE COMPLIMENT TO MARSHAL FOUCHE.

PEKING Feb. 20.

Tu Tseng Hsiang, accompanied by the military attaches, visited Marshal Foch on February 7th, and expressed the President's desire to present an illuminated Chi-hao decoration to the Allied Generalissimo in recognition of his brilliant success.

ALLIED MINISTERS AND THE PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The Allied Ministers are presenting an identical Note to the Chinese Government protesting against the shortage of cars on the Peking-Hankow Railway due to military operations and the allocation of a majority of cars to one firm.

THE DEPORTATION OF GERMANS.

The deportation of the Germans is proceeding satisfactorily. The fourth and last transporting steamer is due at Shanghai on March 6th.

WEATHER REPORT.

February 22d. 12m. Belated returns from Japan indicate that a depression of considerable intensity passed to the north of Ishigakijima and Naha yesterday; it is situated between N. Japan and the Bonins this morning.

Pressure has decreased considerably over S. Japan, and slightly to moderately elsewhere, except near Formosa and N. Japan, where moderate increases have occurred. A weak anticyclone area is situated over N. China and a shallow depression covers Indo-China and part of the China Sea.

Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inches. Total since Jan. 1, 1.86 inches, against an average of 2.71 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on February 23, 1919.

1.—Hongkong to Gao Rock: N.E. winds, fresh; cloudy, rain.

2.—Formosa: Channel: N. winds, fresh to strong.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lantau: The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: The same as No. 1.

O. W. Jarras, Chief Assistant, Hongkong Observatory, Feb. 22, 1919.

HONGKONG TIDES.

The tide-table given below has been compiled at the National Almanac Office in London from the results of the analysis of observations taken by means of an automatic tide-recording machine in the Water Police Basin at Tsim Sha Tsui during the years 1909-10.

The zero of the table corresponds with the zero of the sounding in the Admiralty Chart, which has been found to be 4 feet 1 inch below mean sea-level.

To obtain the depth of water on the tide range at the Victoria Naval Yard add 3 feet 4 inches, and on the gauge at Lamont Dock, Aberdeen, add 10 feet 5 inches to the height given in the table.

February 23 to March 1, 1919.

	Low Water	High Water
Time	Mean Tide	Mean Tide
12m	7.18	1.52
1m	7.17	1.51
2m	7.16	1.50
3m	7.15	1.49
4m	7.14	1.48
5m	7.13	1.47
6m	7.12	1.46
7m	7.11	1.45
8m	7.10	1.44
9m	7.09	1.43
10m	7.08	1.42
11m	7.07	1.41
12m	7.06	1.40
1pm	7.05	1.39

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Steamers	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE	23rd Feb., 1912	30th March	8th April
NOVARA	12th Mar., 1912	17th April	26th April
NELORE	6th April, 1912	15th May	24th May

TO BOMBAY via STRAITS & COLOMBO.			
S.S.	From Hongkong about	Due Bombay about	
"HEJAZ"	22nd Feb. at Daylight.	9th March.	

TO SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	

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Shanghai, Kobe & Iyo Maru, 12,330 tons SUN., 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama Shidzuoka Maru, 12,520 tons WED., 10th Mar., at 11 a.m.

Nagasaki, Kobe & Niigata Maru, 9,000 tons MON., 31st Mar., at 11 a.m.

Yokohama

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Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney

Saturday, 22nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal

Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo

Yobari Maru, 8,000 tons Beginning of March.

Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon

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WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAMES	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED
Liverpool via Spore, Pang & Cbo. &c.	Nippon Yusen Kisha	On 24th Feb., at 11 A.M.	
San Francisco via Shanghai & Japan &c.	Toyo Eiken Kaisha	On 5th March.	
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Peria Maru	On 27th March.	
San Francisco via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Colombia	On 26th Feb., at Noon.	
China	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 24th April.	
Nanking	China Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th March.	
Bloomfontein	The Bank Line, Limited	About 4th Feb.	
Bolton Castle	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	Beginning of March.	
Fushimi Maru	Nippon Yusen Kisha	On 22nd Feb., at 11 A.M.	
Africa Maru	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 12th Feb., at 3 P.M.	
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Canadian S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb., at 3 P.M.	
Vancouver via Shanghai, Japan &c.	Canadian S.S. Co., Ltd.	On 13th Mar.	
Australian Ports via Manila	Tango Maru	On 29th Mar., at 11 A.M.	
Australian Ports via Japan	Toyo Eiken Kaisha	On 21st March.	
Japan	Toyo Eiken Kaisha	On 7th Mar.	
Shanghai	Toyo Eiken Kaisha	On 10th March.	
Shanghai	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 27th Feb., at D'Light.	
Sinkiang	Burkefield & Swire	On 27th Feb., at Noon.	
Suiyang	Burkefield & Swire	On 23rd Feb., at D'Light.	
Tientsin	Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd Feb., at 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	Iyo Maru	On 23rd Inst., at D'Light.	
Tientsin	Chipping	On 27th Feb., at 9 A.M.	
Takao via Swatow & Amoy	Takao via Swatow & Amoy	On 25th Feb., at 10 A.M.	
Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	Keeling via Swatow and Amoy	On 25th Feb., at 1 P.M.	
Manila	Dowell & Co., Ltd.	On 25th Feb., at 3 P.M.	
Java	Osaka Shosen Kaisha	On 1st Mar.	
Rangoon, Rangoon & Calcutta	Onita Shosen Kaisha	On 7th Mar.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Riojuna Maru	On 12th Mar.	
Strait & Calcutta	Nikko Maru	On 13th Mar.	
Singapore, Penang, Colono & Port Said	Yabashi	On 14th Mar.	
Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, Bombay, via Singapore, Malacca & Colombo	Hinanya Maru	On 15th Mar.	
	Yubari Maru	On 21st Mar.	
	Nippon Yusen Kisha	Beginning of March.	

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[FROM "THE OUTLOOK"]

It happened that on that pale, blowy March morning during the great German advance, when Théophile Gelas, cook of the Tenth Company, made coffee and soup when no food seemed possible, a staff officer from brigade headquarters chanced to share the coffee with the company officers.

"Coffee!" he cried, after the first sip; "coffee such as I have not tasted since I left Paris!"

"We have," the captain of the Tenth Company answered, complacently, "the best cook in the army." The staff officer grinned, and there was much evil in his grin.

"I shall make it my business to take him away from you," he threatened. "A company of finesmen can eat anything, but a staff must be well fed."

To the vast disgust of the Tenth Company, the staff captain carried out his threat, and Théophile was transferred to brigade headquarters and installed in the huge kitchen of a chateau which had belonged to an epicurean member of the French nobility.

Upon Théophile the effects of this change were somewhat mixed. Had it occurred six months earlier, during those days when he had complained bitterly of his lot and longed only to be a fighting man, it might have reconciled him to his fate and, in time, made him vain.

But Théophile's attitude toward his pots and kettles had undergone a complete change. Thanks largely to the speech of one Barton, a correspondent of many campaigns, the little cook had become convinced that his labours formed a more important service than would the firing of many cartridges. There had been implanted in his swelling breast the pride of his calling.

He was not precisely sure that the change was fair to him. He felt personally responsible for the well-being of the Tenth Company. Without him they would surely fall upon continuous indigestion and evil days.

Happily he was provided with three assistants in his new quarters. They were of no great help to him, but he could talk to them, and without speech Théophile Gelas had certainly perished.

"I am not sure," he pointed out to them, "that all this is right. My abilities are to be employed in providing dainties for officers who can buy whatever food they please. In the meantime my comrades of the Tenth Company have been left to the mercies of an ignoramus who knows as much of cooking as I do of the moon!"

But an officer is more important than a private," observed one of his hulking helpers.

The diminutive chef made a majestic gesture with a knife.

"You will attend to the paring of those potatoes," he commanded, "and do without opinions."

Nevertheless the speech had set the germ of an idea working in Théophile's active brain. When he had leisure, he sat in the garden behind his kitchen and smoked a reflective pipe.

"It is true," he decided finally, "Instead of a mere company, I now control the destinies of an entire brigade. I must consider these officers not merely as so many stomachs to be filled, but as so many swords of France for whose keenness I am responsible."

He knocked the ashes from his pipe, went back to the chateau, marshalled his three assistants, and addressed them, repeating, with elaborations, the theories he had just evolved.

"There yawns at our feet," he concluded, "a frightful abyss of responsibility. In a sense, we control the destinies of France. Our saltshakers are more potent than any hand grenades."

"You are not to concern yourselves with cares and worries. I who possess both brain and imagination, will attend to such matters. You are merely to carry out my slightest order, to ask no questions, to accept my statements as you would those of a priest."

It was impossible to hear Théophile in his best manner without being tremendously impressed. His three assistants, who had been stolid troopers in a regiment of dragoons, became firmly convinced that their superior, who combined the physique of a schoolboy, the moustaches of a cuirassier, and the manner of a marshal of France, held some esoteric office beyond their ken, and they trembled at his frown from that moment.

Although a creature of invariable cheerfulness, Théophile had no sense of humor where his own concerns were at stake. Once he had become convinced of the deadly seriousness and importance of his new duties, he became a five-foot dynamo of activity.

One morning, no more than a few days after the assumption of his duties, he affixed to the walls of his kitchen a great number of sheets of paper. At the head of the first one was the name of the brigadier himself. Next, on the right his chief of staff, then the adjutant, and so on down to the least of the galloping subalterns. This operation

was witnessed in attentive silence by the three ex-dragoons, whom Théophile presently enlightened.

"A company of soldiers," he explained, "being mostly peasants and artisans, may be treated as a huge gastronomic void, a vast collective appetite. Not so with the officers of a brigade staff. There one encounters eccentricities, niceties of taste, fine discrimination, sensitiveness, temperament.

"Of each officer we must make a definite problem. As you see, I have placed here lists. When serving the meals, you will observe the bearing of each officer. As you will note his reaction to the dishes I have prepared, his likes and dislikes, the expressions of his countenance as he eats. Should he chance to make comments, you will remember them. All this information you will bring to me. Comprès."

The three dragoons stared at each other, at the lists, at the little man in the middle of the floor.

"Yes, M. Théophile," they said in chorus.

According to their lights they carried out his instructions, but their imaginations were not that lively instrument possessed by their chief. A hundred times he was driven to wave his hands over his head, explode in "Sacre!" and despair of their intelligence. He found himself driven to hover near the door, listening for the comments of his charges. The vital information upon his lists grew slowly. Théophile felt himself taunted by the stupidity of his helpers. At last he decided to take matters into his own hands.

At noon the next day, to the astonishment of the assembled staff, there appeared in the doorway of the boudoir dining-hall a grotesque figure—a small man with brown face, powdered board, and bristling mustaches, dressed in the white cap and apron of the cook, below which appeared the scarlet trousers and white gaiters of an ancient infantry uniform. The figure saluted stiffly.

"Mesieurs," said Théophile, "I apologize for my appearance, which is contrary both to discipline and convention. But there are circumstances. My one desire is that M. le général and mesmeurs should be well served. But I cannot know the individual preferences of mesmeurs. In my kitchen I have prepared a list in the name of each officer. If he will tell me the names of his favorite dishes, I will inscribe them upon his lists."

He made a hybrid obeisance which combined the salutes of the soldier and the bows of a head waiter, and withdrew as abruptly as he had come. The staff sat in silence, looking at the brigadier.

"I do not think," observed that officer, suavely, "that it will be well for us to laugh, as is our desire. Also, I think that those lists of which our cook has told us should be filled. I need hardly remind you that we have discovered a jewel of a chef."

Théophile happened to be standing where he heard every word of Douay's outburst. He rushed into the kitchen, his eyes blazing, flitting curses under his breath, tested the edge of a row of cleavers, selected the keenest, and turned toward the *salle à manger*. At this moment Léon and Thomas restrained him.

"O for one moment of peace!" shouted the enraged Gelas, "that I might be merely a cook and not a soldier, and so free to slay that execrable pig!"

That evening, much cast down, he went into the solitude of the ruined garden and pondered long and deeply. At the end of a couple of solitary hours he reached certain conclusions.

"It is true," he confessed, "I have undertaken more than I can accomplish. I am the first of the house of Gelas who must admit to failure. I am desolate."

Followed another long period of hard thinking, then his face brightened.

"If I cannot do one thing," he decided, "I can at least do another. I cannot feed that staff, under all conditions with that nice discrimination I had planned. My most accurate calculations may be upset by a beast like this Douay. Very well, let us see. This Douay is a captain whose specialty is wireless. Good! There is also Captain Sorel, whose specialty is wireless. Now Sorel is everything that Douay is not—a gentleman, a soldier, an epicure. Let Douay, who has endeavored to heap ignominy upon me, beware!"

He returned to the chateau with his mind made up. Without loss of time he took pains to discover those viands most dear to the stomach of the cheese-eating Douay, and saw to it that he had his fill of them. But into every dish that was served to the unpopular captain Théophile managed to introduce some element which, while tasteless and undetectable, was evilly effective.

Captain Douay entered upon a period of protracted intestinal discomfort. It began as a mild distress which succeeded only in making him ill-tempered. Unused to illness, he did nothing to check it. It persisted, and he took measures to combat it. Useless! He became worried and uneasy, which simplified Théophile's task.

"Imbecile!" he cried. "Of course! Yesterday the news from the front was good, to-day of the worst. Beyond doubt there must be menuis of victory and curios du jour de défait."

He seized his head in his hands and rocked back and forth.

"Name of pipe!" he ejaculated. "In that case, what becomes of my lists?"

Later he found that it was not merely the news of success or failure at the front which affected the appetites of the staff. The weather had to be taken into consideration. His lists became such tangles of corrections and erasures that they were hardly decipherable.

Nevertheless, persisted Douay, "he is trying to poison me," and he repeated the matter of the cheese, and the sight of Théophile's face as he had seen it framed in the doorway.

"I think you are wrong," declared the general. "But I will talk to Théophile."

"No beef!" he would shriek. "But there must be beef!" In the

not a rainy morning, with no news at all from the front, and Colonel Abelle dining elsewhere? It is, and on that day I must serve beef."

Only in one way could Théophile be placated. If the luckless purveyor supplied said that a truck had broken down or a bridge been washed away, Théophile merely burst into fresh expostions. But if the driver explained his sins of omission on the ground that the enemy had shelled a stretch of road and made the bringing up of supplies impossible, Théophile changed his tune at once.

"Now may an apoplexy seize all Boches!" he would exclaim. "No more, Auguste, you are forgiven. So, they think to ruin me, hein? Miles tommes, I will be balked by no cursed Prussian! I will make a cow!"

Although the increasing complexity of his duties consequent upon the innumerable changes in the personnel of the staff was nearly driving him mad, all might still have gone well with Théophile had there not been transferred to the staff from a like regiment a certain Captain Douay, one of those unfortunate creatures who combine considerable military ability with an extremely disagreeable personality.

It chanced that he took his first meal with his new comrades on a Tuesday evening. On Tuesday evenings—unless careful scrutiny of his lists, the weather, and the state of the war convinced him that it might result in disaster—Théophile served a meal whose prevailing note was cheese. It was in everything on the table which could well contain it.

Now, if there was one thing on earth that Captain Douay abhorred with all his soul, it was cheese. He dumped one dish after another, and his disgust deepened. Finally, having manners which matched his personality, he spoke his mind loudly.

"Do you eat nothing but cheese?" he demanded; "or is your accused cook minded to slaughter me with my first meal? This man must be mad. It's a wonder he hasn't flavor'd the coffee with the stuff!"

Théophile happened to be standing where he heard every word of Douay's outburst. He rushed into the kitchen, his eyes blazing, flitting curses under his breath, tested the edge of a row of cleavers, selected the keenest, and turned toward the *salle à manger*.

"My duty was to keep the members of the staff in the best of health, to make the staff an efficient instrument for service. It was obvious that this—that Captain Douay was neither a credit to the staff nor of any value to its working." So I about encompassing his removal."

"C'est diable!" exclaimed the brigadier; "you might have killed him."

"Pardon, mon général," replied Théophile, "the captain was never for an instant in danger of death. Had I planned that, I could have destroyed him with a mouthful. But for such things I am too great a patriot. Under other circumstances Captain Douay might have been of service to France, so I spared him. But he was of no use to the brigadier, and, knowing him to be the slave of his stomach, I was securing his transfer."

The general was forced to stroke his chin for some seconds before he could trust his voice.

"You admit, then, that you have done this thing—that you have no regrets?" he asked.

"How can I have regrets, mon général?" protested Théophile, "since I have done it simply because I am a soldier of France."

The brigadier rose abruptly from his desk, fairly fled to the window, and stood looking out, his back to the room. Several times he passed his hand over his face. Finally he turned around and spoke, and the cook observed with surprise that his face was quite crimson.

"Théophile," he said, "this matter must remain between you and me. I think that I understand the motives which have prompted your action, and I may say that in a way they are a credit to you. But, for all that, I think that I shall have you sent back to your company."

The face of the cook became the picture of woe.

"M. le général is dissatisfied?" he asked in trembling tones.

"Not at all," the brigadier said hastily. "But the matter lies right here. It would be convenient if you were to be able to help me in determining the personnel of my staff. But, being a student of warfare, you will understand that such an arrangement would be subversive of discipline."

"Perfectly," said Théophile, solemnly; and once more the brigadier had recourse to that stroking and concealing hand.

"Furthermore," he resumed, "I believe that you will be able to devote more attention to your cooking if these other matters do not require so much of your attention. Several times lately the food has not been what it was. This morning, for instance, there was a distinct flavor of vanilla about the coffee."

Théophile smote his forehead.

"It is possible," he confessed, wretchedly. "I have been terribly troubled."

"Precisely," the brigadier agreed, hastily. "So I am determined to place you where you will not be so harassed and where, moreover, you will be able to render greater services."

Théophile straightened himself.

"I understand, mon général," he said, nobly. "I am prepared to make the sacrifice."

That same evening Théophile packed his kit preparatory to his return to the Tenth Company. Seven members of the staff had sought him out and expressed concern over his departure. His spirit had soured; his soul expanded. When the moment came for him to take leave of his three assistants, he was perfect.

"I understand," he said, gravely, "to the Tenth Company. It would be a pleasure to me to explain everything to you, for you have laboured well according to your abilities. But this is not the case."

"Name of pipe!" he ejaculated. "In that case, what becomes of my lists?"

Later he found that it was not merely the news of success or failure at the front which affected the appetites of the staff. The weather had to be taken into consideration.

His lists became such tangles of corrections and erasures that they were hardly decipherable.

And always he was beset by the matter of the cheese, and the sight of Théophile's face as he had seen it framed in the doorway.

"I think you are wrong," declared the general. "But I will talk to Théophile."

"No beef!" he would shriek.

"But there must be beef!" In the

"Théophile," said the brigadier, "Captain Douay says that you are trying to poison him."

Théophile was taken by surprise, but he was not in the habit of lying; the brigadier was not man to whom one told easily "anything but the truth, and the cook believed that once his motives were explained he would be commended."

"I am, mon général," he answered quietly.

"What?" shouted the brigadier.

"I can explain," promised Théophile.

The brigadier settled back rather limply into his chair.

"Do so," he urged.

It was not in Théophile's nature to neglect an opportunity for full and fluent speech. He gave the brigadier not an explanation, but a vivid history of his services in the field, the thoughts and perplexities which had assailed him, the manner in which he had overcome his difficulties. It chanced that the general had had there not a few moments of comparative leisure, and was proved to listen.

"As I am, mon général," he said in chorus.

According to their lights they carried out his instructions, but their imaginations were not that lively instrument possessed by their chief.

A hundred times he was driven to wave his hands over his head, explode in "Sacre!" and despair of their intelligence. He found himself driven to hover near the door, listening for the comments of his charges.

"Do you eat nothing but cheese?" he demanded; "or is your accused cook minded to slaughter me with my first meal?"

Théophile felt himself taunted by the stupidity of his helpers. At last he decided to take matters into his own hands.

It chanced that he took his first meal with his new comrades on a Tuesday evening. On Tuesday evenings—unless careful scrutiny of his lists, the weather, and the state of the war convinced him that it might result in disaster—Théophile served a meal whose prevailing note was cheese. It was in everything on the table which could well contain it.

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"C'est diable!" exclaimed the brigadier; "you might have killed him."

COMMERCIAL

1919 CROP PRICES.

The prices to farmers to be fixed for the 1919 crop, says the Board of Agriculture, will not be lower than they are now: Rye and wheat, per quarter of 504lb., 7s. 6d.; oats, per quarter of 336lb., 4s. 6d.; barley, per quarter of 40lb., 7s.

AUSTRALIA'S INDUSTRIES.

The Australian Government is inviting proposals from manufacturers as to the establishment of their industries in Australia. Already several big companies have decided to begin operations and representatives have in some cases left to make arrangements for establishing works.

The Commonwealth Government, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, says, hopes to develop its great resources and to encourage production and trade within the Empire. In Australia manufacturers will have raw materials at their doors and efficient labour at wages fixed by legal tribunals.

TUNGSTEN.

Tungsten is essential to the man-

facture of high-speed steel, and high-

speed steel is a vital war material.

Tungsten is also used in the man-

facture of metallic filaments for

electric lamps in certain appliances

for wireless and other electric uses

where to some extent it has taken

the place of platinum. But its prin-

cipal use in the production of high-

speed steel. Before the war the

British Empire produced 40 per cent

of the wolfram ore from which

had Germany captured the trade

that no British manufacturer was

able to establish the industry in

this country. At the outbreak of

war one of the two firms

endeavouring to manufacture in this

country were only able to keep going

with difficulty, and the other only

succeeded in keeping its works going

by entering into a contract to supply

the whole of its output to Messrs.

Krupp of Essen. Germany owed

her greater superiority in munitions

production in the earlier stages of

the war to the success with which

she had captured the industry of

tungsten production. All that has

been changed. We are now able to

produce all the high-speed steel

needed for our own industries and

to export at a reasonable price to

our Allies. British manufacturers

are now in a position to deal with all

the British Empire production of ore

and could, if necessary, convert the

whole world's output into tungsten

metal or ferro-tungsten."—Engineering.

TO LOOK WELL AND FEEL WELL

daily regularity is essential. Constipation is the root cause of disordered liver, sick headaches, biliousness, foul breath, pimples and a host of other ills.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation and promote regularity, they do not grip or purge, but act as gently as nature.

Chemists sell them, also at 60 cents the tablet, sent free from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

COMMERCIAL

CAMPHOR.

The total amount of Formosan camphor exported abroad during 1918 was 2,179,553 kin, valued at Y2,842,011. In comparison with the previous year the export shows a falling off of 1,734,451 kin in quantity and Y1,686,622 in value. The reason for such a great falling off is to be found in the development of Japan's celluloid industry, in which it is one of the principal articles used. In 1918 the total amount of camphor transported to Japan was 1,658,177 kin valued at Y1,757,120, which exceeds by 405,453 kin in quantity and Y743,840 value, that of the previous year. The amount of camphor oil transported to the mainland was 2,902,134 kin, valued at Y1,332,859, which is 1,030,694 kin less in quantity and Y513,973 less in value than that in the previous year.

BOREING FOR HOME OIL

Working night and day, Lord Cowdray's drillers at Hardstoft, Derbyshire, have already sunk about 1,000 feet of the first bore by which oil for the Navy is expected to be obtained.

The drills are now working in the coal strata, and another 2,000-foot will have to be bored before the experts can say definitely whether oil exists here. The work goes on smoothly at 40 feet to 70 feet a day.

Drilling at two other sites near Chesterfield will soon be in full swing.

An English company is being formed with £100,000 capital, to test low-temperature processes of obtaining oil from minerals," said Dr. F. Mollwo Perkins at the Society of Arts, Adelphi, W.C. "A great deal of experimental work is being carried out, and several large schemes are under consideration."

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams at the office of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Ltd., Hongkong, February 21, 1919:

From Address

Shanghai Kaohsiungan, Wenchia
West Street

Amyo Taitungpo c/o Tokiooto.

Shanghai Taihukchong Winglock
Street

Amyo Kiewuo.

Shanghai Kaliee.

Shanghai Captain Monkman S.S.
Shantung.

Kagoshima Kawaguchi Captain Mik-
yo.

Shanghai Yetui.

Shanghai Gao, Hongkong Hotel.

Shanghai Soo Chiai Sookwanyu
512 Shihlongtany.

Tokyo Tongkoung.

Shanghai Tarnyok Bo Wu, Queen
Road.

Yokohama Richard Thompson Hong-
kong Hotel.

Shanghai Kienfeng.

Kobe Asanot.

Amyo McIvor Passenger S.S.
Sunlight.

Kobe Stavros Elburg.

T. KRING,
Acting Superintendent.

From

Address

Libby Mias Alameda California

Forsee Manila.

Miss Vandervenep, Soesjaya.

Thompson Hongkong Hotel, Tientsin.

J. K. GIBSON,
Superintendent.

"For the Blood is the Life."
YOUR BLOOD WANTS
PURIFYING.

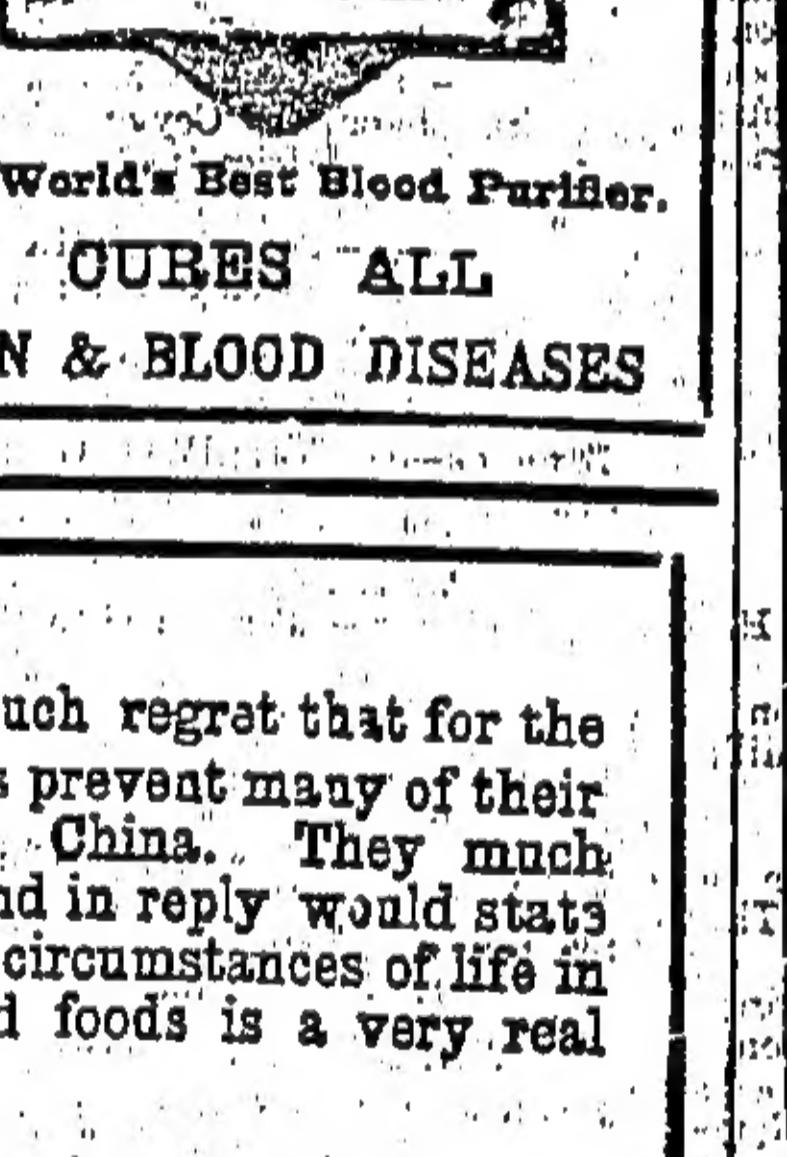
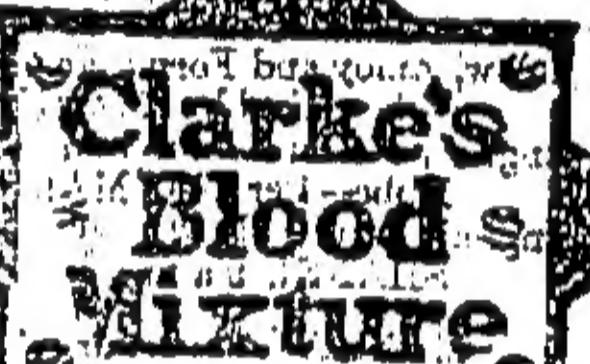
IF YOU are troubled with Eczema, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Blisters, Sores or Eruptions of any kind continually bursting through the skin.

IF YOU have that constant Itching and indigestion of Flies.

All these are sure signs of digging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on needless lotions and messy ointments, which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want and what you must have is a medicine that will get right to the root of your trouble, a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the impurities, matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a lasting cure.

THE TRUE VALUE OF CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE is comprised by a most remarkable collection of unsolicited testimonial from grateful patients of all classes; patients who have been cured after doctors and hospitals have given them up as incurable—patients who have been cured after trying many other treatments without success—patients who not only have been cured of the particular Skin or Blood Complaint from which they were suffering, but also have found great improvement in their general health. (See pamphlet round bottle.)

Over 50 years success! Pleasant to take and warranted free from anything injurious. Of all Chemists and Stores keepers. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES



Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL much regret that for the first time for a hundred years war conditions prevent many of their products being shipped to Hongkong and China. They much appreciate the letters they are receiving, and in reply would state that it is fully recognised here that under the circumstances of life in China the absence of English delicacies and foods is a very real hardship.

Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL will take care that not a day shall be lost in forwarding supplies when a return to more normal conditions permits. In the meantime they trust that those who have been accustomed to rely on their products will be good enough to accept this explanation.

D.J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, DYSENTERY.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists, Druggists and Apothecaries.

Prices in England, 1/-, 2/-, 3/-, 4/-, 5/-, 6/-, 7/-, 8/-, 9/-, 10/-.

Also in America, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Japan, etc.

Also in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Malaya, Japan, etc.

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JAPANESE POETRY PARTY.

Every year the ruling family of Japan gives an imperial poetry party, at which little poems contributed by the people are read, or at least those of the Imperial Family, and the prize winners. It would take too long to read 20,000 poems, which was about the number submitted for the party on Jan. 18. It took place in the Palace.

T. M. the Emperor and Empress attended by the Household Minister, Lord Chamberlain, Chief Steward of the Empress' Household; Court ladies, chamberlains and other Court officials, were present. Several Princes and Princesses of the Blood, members of the Imperial Poetry Board dignitaries were in attendance.

The poem composed by the Household Minister on the subject "Snow on a Sunny Night" was read before Their Majesties, followed by the poems composed by the members of the Poetry Board and the Princes and Princesses of the Blood, each poem being recited twice.

Next the poem composed by the Empress was read and then that of the Emperor, each being repeated five times by the members of the Poetry Board in chorus.

The seven best poems selected from among those composed by altogether 27,822 Japanese subjects throughout the empire and abroad were also read before their Majesties.

The poems composed by Their Majesties run as follows:

BY THE EMPEROR.

Yutaka nimo yuki zo tsumoru

Akitsu hima

Meguri no umi, wa asanagi ni

shite

[Unruled seas surround
Our snow-clad island Empire
This bright New Year morning.]

BY THE EMPRESS.

Ackumu niou hikage mo medoka

nite

Yuki sue kasumu kono ashitu

kana

[Under the cerulean sky
Genial sunshine brightens the
horizon.]

This snowy New Year's morning.]

Those whose poems were selected from the nearly 30,000 submitted are: Mr. Hiroatsu Tachibana, Mr. Zenjiro Nakamura, Mr. Zenku Hayashi, Mr. Manenori Takuchi, Mr. Sohei Sawada, Miss Hatsuho Gakatake and Miss Masayo Takayama.

Mr. Hiroatsu Tachibana, whose poem was adjudged the best, is a ritualist in the Imperial palace. He is the second son of the former feudal lord of Yanagawa clan and younger brother of Count Tachibana. He was educated in the literary course of the Waseda University and after his graduation he taught at a middle school and a girl's high school for some years before he entered the Imperial household.

Mr. Sohei Sawada, is the father of Mr. Sojiro Sawada, head priest of the well known Komikado Jinja, Chiba prefecture, and a profound scholar in Japanese classics. One of the two ladies Miss Masayo Takayama, is a chemist in a hospital in Beppu, Kyushu.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMERS.

FEBRUARY 20, 1919.

YUNG SHIN, Chi, 880 tons from Saigon, Capt. Jones, Chap Cheng, anchored.

LINDJANI, Dut., 9,682 tons from San Francisco, Capt. Adam, J.O.J.L., Kowloon wharf No. 5.

GLENNAVY, Brit., 2,567 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Roker, J.M., A.S.E.

SAPPORO MARU, No. 6, Jap., 1,382 tons, from Nisuto, Capt. Otsuwa, M.B.K., B3.

NISSIN MARU, Jap., 681 tons, from Keelung, Capt. Kato, Yukikawa.

SETOTOROU MARU, Jap., 3,267 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Shirotori, N.Y.K., what.

FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

CERF, Chi, 523 tons, from Wuchow, Capt. Wong Chi, On Yick, Cough.

HIRADO MARU, Capt. Sato, from Wuhan, Capt. Tomagawa, M.B.K., B27.

TEPHRIAS, Brit., 4,871 tons, from Shanghai, Capt. Riepenhausen, B. & S.

HECTOR, Brit., 3,005 tons, from Singapore, Capt. Abbott, B. & S., H.C.L.

COLONIA, Amer., 3,448 tons, from San Francisco and Manila, Capt. Follett, P.M.S., Kowloon.

JOSHIN MARU, Jap., 683 tons, from Swatow, Capt. Hirano, U.S.K., Wanchai.

PATHMOH, Brit., 1,603 tons, from C.W. Tao, Capt. Brum, Moller, wharf.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap., 1,267 tons, from Wuhan, Capt. Kasai, Y. Sato, B3.

CLEARANCES.

FEBRUARY 21, 1919.

TANGO MARU, Jap., 11 a.m., for Tomakawa via Nagasaki, N.Y.K.

TSUWARI MARU, No. 1, dep., 4 p.m., for Enoshima, Sato.

KUZICHOW, Brit., 3 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

LOONGSANG, Brit., 3 p.m., for Manila, J.M. & Co.

HINGAN, Brit., 3 p.m., for Shanghai, B. & S.

HIRADO MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Canton, M.B.K.

FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

YUNG SHIN, Chi, noon, for Saigon, C.H. Cheung, Cough.

SAPPORO MARU, No. 8, Jap., 8.30 a.m., for Honay, M.B.K.

NISSIN MARU, Jap., 7 a.m., for Keelung, Yukikawa.

TKI-KIAS, Brit., noon, for London via Singapore, B. & S.

GLENNAVY, Brit., 6.30 a.m., for London via Cebu and Singapore, J.M.

TAIWAN MARU, Jap., 8 a.m., for Canton, Sato.

BEAZ, Brit., 6.30 a.m., for Bombay via Singapore, P. & O.

TEGUMEEB, Brit., 1 p.m., for San Francisco, Standard Oil.

BOATS DUE TO ARRIVE AND DEPART.

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

FEBRUARY 21.
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., from Japan, with mail.

FEBRUARY 22.
MORE, P. and O., from Yokohama.

FEBRUARY 23.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., from London, with mail.

FEBRUARY 25.
ELPENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 28.
SHUNYO MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

FEBRUARY 29.
AGAFENOR, B. and S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 2.
RIOJUN MARU, D. & Co., from Japan, with mail.

MARCH 5.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., from Seattle, with mail.

MARCH 8.
ANYO MARU, T.K.K., from Valparaiso.

MARCH 10.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., from Java, with mail.

MARCH 13.
EURYLOCUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 15.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., from Singapore.

MARCH 18.
NANKING, China Mail, from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 19.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., from Liverpool.

MARCH 23.
PERSIA MARU, T.K.K., from San Francisco, with mail.

MARCH 26.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., from Java.

MARCH 29.
TELAMON, B. & S., from Liverpool.

DEPARTING VESSELS.

FEBRUARY 21.
TANGO MARU, N.Y.K., for Nagasaki.

MISHIMA MARU, N.Y.K., for London.

FEBRUARY 22.
SADO MARU, N.Y.K., for Liverpool.

TELESIAS, B. and S., for London, via Marseilles.

FEBRUARY 24.
IYO MARU, N.Y.K., for Japan.

AGAMEMNON, B. and S., for Liverpool.

FEBRUARY 25.
AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria.

FEBRUARY 26.
ELPENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

COLOMBIA, Pacific Mail, for San Francisco.

FEBRUARY 28.
DJIPANOS, J.O.J.L., for Java.

MARCH 1.
AGAFENOR, B. and S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 2.
LAOMEDON, B. and S., for Japan.

AFRICA MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 5.
RIODUN MARU, D. & Co., for Java.

SHINYO MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 11.
HYSON, B. and S., for London.

ATREUS, B. and S., for Liverpool.

MARCH 12.
BORNEO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 13.
EURYLOCUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 17.
CHICAGO MARU, O.S.K., for Victoria and Vancouver.

MARCH 20.
TELEMACHUS, B. & S., for Japan via Shanghai.

MARCH 21.
FUSHIMI MARU, N.Y.K., for Seattle.

MARCH 24.
PELEUS, B. & S., for Japan, via Shanghai.

MARCH 25.
PYRRHUS, B. and S., for London.

MARCH 27.
NANKING, China Mail, for San Francisco.

MARCH 28.
PERSEA MARU, T.K.K., for San Francisco.

MARCH 29.
HOKUTO MARU, D. & Co., for Japan.

MARCH 30.
PROTESILAUS, B. and S., for Seattle.

MARCH 31.
KUZICHOW, Brit., 3 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

MARCH 31.
LOONGSANG, Brit., 3 p.m., for Manila, J.M. & Co.

MARCH 31.
HINGAN, Brit., 3 p.m., for Shanghai.

MARCH 31.
HIRADO MARU, Jap., 4 p.m., for Canton, M.B.K.

FEBRUARY 22, 1919.

YUNG SHIN, Chi, noon, for Saigon, C.H. Cheung, Cough.

TSUWARI MARU, No. 1, dep., 4 p.m., for Enoshima, Sato.

KUZICHOW, Brit., 3 p.m., for Canton, B. & S.

LOONGSANG, Brit., 3 p.m., for Manila, J.M. & Co.

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